THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER:

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No. 1131.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

LONDON, May 20.

Papers presented by his Majesty's command, to both Houses of Parliament, May 18.

(Continued from Wednesday's Gazette.)

(No. 69.)

Extract of a dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, May 9, 1803.

The Messenger Sylvester is arrived with your lordship's dispatch, No. 15, of the 17th of May.

As soon as I received your lordship's instructions, I prepared a translated Copy of the Project furnished me by your lordship, and a short note with which it is my intention to accompany the communication. I then sent a person to Monsieur de Talleyrand, to know when I could see him, and was informed that he was at St. Cloud. I soon after learnt, that he was going there in consequence of the accident which happened yesterday to the First Consul. I understand that no bad consequences are likely to ensue, and that he is able to transact business. I cannot, however, expect to see M. Talleyrand before to-morrow morning.—Although this circumstance may cause a delay of a few hours, your Lordship may be assured, that the execution of those instructions with which you have furnished me, shall not be protracted. I shall leave Paris most assuredly, or have concluded a satisfactory arrangement, within the time specified by your lordship, reckoning from the moment of my being able to make an official communication, rather than from that of the receipt of your lordship's letters.

No. 70.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Whitworth to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Paris, May 12, 1803.

The messenger Sylvester, as I mentioned in my last dispatch, returned on the 9th, at 12 o'clock, and I wrote to M. de Talleyrand, informing him of it, and desiring him to name an hour whch I might wait upon, in order to communicate to him the purport of my instructions. To this I received no answer that evening or the following morning. Anxious to execute my orders, and to lose no time, I inclosed the project furnished me by your Lordship, accompanied by an official Note and a private letter to M. de Talleyrand, and sent it to the Foreign Department by Mr. Mandeville, with directions to deliver it to M. de Talleyrand, or in his absence to the *Chief du Bureau*.—He delivered it accordingly to M. Durand, who promised to give it to his Chief as soon as he came in, which he expected he said shortly. At half past four, having waited until that time in vain, I went myself to M. de Talleyrand; was told that the family was in the country, and that they did not know when the Minister would be in town. Half an hour after I had returned home, the packet which Mr. Mandeville had given into the hands of M. Durand, was brought to me, I believe by a servant, with a verbal message that, as M. de Talleyrand was in the country, it would be necessary that I should send it to him there. In order to defeat, as much as depended upon me, *their intention of gaining time*, I wrote to M. de Talleyrand, recapitulating the steps I had taken since the return of the Messengers, and desired Mr. Talbot, the Secretary of the Embassy, to take it himself at nine o'clock at night, when I thought M. de Talleyrand would be at home. Mr. Talbot was told that he was at St. Cloud, where he had been all day, and that he would not be back until very late. He therefore left my private letter with his name, and returned with the packet. It was my intention to have sent it on the following morning to the Bureau with orders that it should be left there; at one o'clock in the morning I received a note from M. de Talleyrand accounting for his not having been able to answer me sooner; and appointing me at 12 o'clock at the *Bureau des Relations Exterieures*. I went at the appointed time. He began by apologizing for having so long postponed the interview, which he had attributed to his having been the whole day with the First Consul. We then entered upon business. I told him that limited as I was by your lordship's instructions, he could not be surprized at my impatience to acquit myself of my duty. I explained to him the nature of your lordship's observations on the proposal of the 4th, and that it was considered as on one hand impracticable from the refusal of the Emperor of Russia to take charge of Malta and on the other, as being wholly inadequate to his majesty's just pretensions.

I gave him the note in which this was expressed, and the Project, on which alone a satisfactory arrangement could be framed. He read them with apparent attention, and without any remarks; and after some time, he asked me if I felt myself authorised by my instructions to conclude with him a convention, framed on the basis of my project, or indeed extending that basis, since the first article would be the perpetual possession of Malta to England, in return for a consideration. I told him I most certainly was not authorised to enter into any engagement of such a nature, which would make the negociation one of exchange, instead of a demand of satisfaction and security. To this he replied, that the satisfaction and security which we required was Malta, and that this we obtained. That the First Consul could not accede to what he considered, and what must be considered by the public and by Europe, as the effect of coercion, but if it were possible to make the draught palatable, did I think myself justifiable in refusing to do so? I told him that acting in strict compliance with my instructions, I could have no need of justification, and that I came to him with the determination of abiding strictly by them. He contended, that by communicating a project, I merely stated on what grounds we would be willing to conclude; and that a counter project, founded on the basis of giving us what we required, could not be refused a fair discussion. To this I urged the resolution of his majesty's ministers, to avoid every thing which could protract the negociation. That I saw no other means of acting up to those views than by making my stand on the project at all events.—I urged him repeatedly to explain himself more fully on the nature of the demand which he should make for Malta, *but he could not or would not explain himself*. After much contest it was agreed that the proposal should be submitted to me in the course of a few hours, and that I should determine on the line of conduct I might feel myself justified in pursuing, either to sign it, to send it home, or to leave Paris.

The remainder of the day passed without receiving any communication from M. de Talleyrand. Upon this I determined to demand my passports by an official note, which I sent this morning by Mr. Mandeville, in order that I might leave Paris in the evening.

At two I renewed my demand for passports, and was told I should have them immediately. They arrived at five o'clock, and I propose setting out as soon as the carriages are ready.

Translation—(First inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the French Republic, having transmitted to his court the proposal which was made to him by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 3d instant, has just received orders to transmit to his Excellency the accompanying project of a convention founded on the only basis which his Majesty conceives, under the existing circumstances, to be susceptible of a definitive and amicable arrangement. The Minister for Foreign Affairs will not fail to observe to what degree His Majesty has endeavored to conciliate the security of its interests with the dignity of the First Consul. The undersigned flatters himself, that the First Consul, doing justice to these sentiments, will adopt in concert with his Majesty, an expedient so suitable for restoring permanent tranquility to both nations, and to all Europe.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

Translation.

(Second inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

PROJECT.

I. The French Government shall engage to make no opposition to the cession of the island of Lampedosa to his Majesty by the King of the two Sicilies.

II. In consequence of the present state of the Island of Lampedosa, his Majesty shall remain in possession of the island of Malta until such arrangements shall be made by him as may enable his Majesty to occupy Lampedosa as a naval state; after which period the island of Malta shall be given up to the inhabitants, and acknowledged as an independent state.

III. The territories of the Batavian Republic shall be evacuated by the French forces within one month after the conclusion of a convention founded on the principles of this project.

IV. The king of Etruria, and the Italian republics, shall be acknowledged by his majesty.

V. Switzerland shall be evacuated by the French forces.

VI. A suitable territorial provision shall be assigned to the king of Sardinia in Italy.

SECRET ARTICLE.

His Majesty shall not be required by the French Government to evacuate the island of Malta until after the expiration of ten years.

Articles IV. V and VI. may be entirely omitted, or must all be inserted.

Translation.

(Third Inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

Paris, May 10, 1803.

SIR,—In order not to lose an instant of so precious a time, I have the honor to convey to you the Project which I have received from my Court, with the Note which accompanies it. I shall have the honor of calling on your Excellency at any hour you may appoint, in consequence of the request I made yesterday. But in the mean while, you will be in possession of the contents of my instructions. I hope to God that they may be of a nature to insure the tranquility of both countries and of Europe.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

To his Excellency M. de Talleyrand, &c. &c. &c.

Translation.

(Fourth Inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

Paris, May 1803.

SIR,—Having yesterday morning received some important instructions to communicate to you, I wrote to you that evening to ask your Excellency at what hour I could have the honor to acquit myself of this duty. That letter has not been answered. At two o'clock this afternoon, I sent Mr. Mandeville, attached to the Embassy, to the Office for Foreign Affairs, in order to deliver to your Excellency, or in your absence to your First Secretary, a sealed packet, containing the papers which I had to communicate to you, and I added a second letter to your Excellency. Mr. Mandeville delivered this packet into the hands of M. Durand, who assured him that it should be communicated to you without delay. At half past four, not having received any answer to my letters, I went to the Foreign Office, and I there learnt that you were in the country, and that it was not known when you would return to town.

Half an hour afterwards having returned home, the papers which my Secretary had taken and delivered to M. Durand, were brought to me; with a message that I must send them to the Minister in the country.

In this state of things, since your Excellency does not give me an opportunity of making you this communication, I have no other alternative than to give it in charge to Mr. Talbot, Secretary to the Embassy. He will have the honour to deliver to you the Project of a convention, which, I hope, will serve as a basis to an amicable arrangement between our two Governments.

I have only to add that the terms of my stay in Paris is limited, and I must set out on my journey for England on Thursday morning, if the negociation is not favourably terminate before that time.—

I request you, Sir, to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

Translation.

(Fifth Inclosure referred to in No. 70.)

It being impossible for the undersigned to delay any longer executing the orders of his Court, he finds himself obliged to request the Minister for Foreign Affairs to have the goodness to expedite the necessary passports for his return to England.

He requests his Excellency to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) WHITWORTH.

Paris May, 12 1803.

(No. 71.)

Extract of a dispatch from Sir George Rumbold, Bart. to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Hamburgh, March 29, 1803.

Late last night it was determined that the Senate should be convened extraordinarily on this day, in order to consider of a requisition from the French Minister, to insert in the Hamburgh papers most offensive article, intended as a justification of the First Consul, and an attack on the measures of the British Government. It is with great regret that I inform your lordship, that the Senate have judged it prudent to comply with this demand; and that the article will be inserted in the paper of to-morrow; it is now in the hands of the publisher for that purpose. It was the wish of the Senate that they might at least be allowed to omit or qualify the most offensive passages, but Mr. Rheinhard said his orders were positive, for the full and exact insertion of the whole.

(No. 72.)

Extract of a dispatch from Mr. Hill to Lord Hawkesbury, dated Copenhagen, April 2, 1803.

(This dispatch states that the French Minister at Altona desired its insertion in that Gazette refused by the Magistrates.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

The following is the substance of the SPEECH *delivered by Mr. Pitt, in the House of Commons, on Monday the 23d May*, 1803.

HE began by stating with great clearness, the distinction between the question whether the conduct of France demanded war? and the question whether the ministers deserved censure or praise? The first of these only he considered as the subject of discussion that night, and declared his intention of adhering to that part.

The decision, whether cause did or did not exist for going to war with France, did not depend upon determining what was the precise point at which resistance ought to have been made to the injurious practices, and security demanded against the hostile designs of France; but whether now a sufficient accumulation of wrong, sufficient evidence of a hostile disposition has been received from France, to render warlike measures necessary?—Here he adverted to the speech of Mr. Erskine, who had spoken before him: and said he felt a peculiar satisfaction in flattering himself that he might congratulate the house and country, upon complete unanimity in the opinion, that warlike measures were necessary. For if an inference was to be drawn from the sentiments of that gentleman, to the sentiments of the other gentlemen, with whom he had in general coincided in opinion, it might be concluded that they were too, though not exactly in concord with the rest of the house as to the particular opinion to be formed of every part of the conduct of France, were yet no less convinced of the unjust, encroaching, and insolent spirit of the government of that country, than any other party in parliament, and no less zealously determined to protect their country from its effects.

The treaty of Amiens he had, he said, approved of, not because he thought the terms satisfactory; for who could think them satisfactory? but because he thought them the best which could be obtained, and preferable, in the state of affairs at the time, to war. If, however, France, from that day to this had manifested every thing rather than a disposition to act on the spirit of that treaty of peace, or any principles of peace; if the acquisitions which she had made, and the spirit, which she displayed, were utterly inconsistent with the security of this country, what remained but to employ the resources of the country for the preservation of the country? It was worthy of remark, he said, that the peculiar spot which had been the last scene of the zeal of Britain, against French ambition, was that chosen by France, whereon to begin her attacks upon this country, that the very ground which had been consecrated, it might be said, in the recollection of Britons, by the glory which had been gained, and the heroic blood which had been shed on it, should be chosen as the spot on which the first attempts against their power, and glory, and their existence, should be made. It was not solely the publication of Sebastiani's report which he regarded as evidence of the dangerous designs of France upon Egypt; nor the sentiments expressed in that report, though certainly many of these were sufficiently offensive.—The very mission was in his opinion the strongest proof that could be wanted. To send an accredited agent to traverse and explore a country with which the nation which sends him has no concern,

a [illegible] which can be of no advantage to that nation, but as the means of annoying a neighboring nation, is so suspicious and alarming a transaction, that it is scarcely to be regarded so much as an evidence of hostile design, as in truth a hostile act. Were Great-Britain secretly to dispatch a military officer to traverse and explore South America, should we easily persuade Spain, or any other part of Europe, that our intentions were perfectly innocent? But France explained this transaction. A book had been published by a British officer, containing the most atrocious and false imputations upon the first consul and his army; and these it is necessary to disprove." Those might believe that the mission of Sabastiani, was to disprove sir Robert Wilson's book, who could believe that commercial agents, having secret instructions to send soundings of our coasts, and the plans of our harbors, and to correspond in cyphers, were sent only for literary and scientific purposes. But the object of sending Sebastiani must surely have been in the contemplation of his senders, before he was sent. Now it unfortunately happened that the date of Sebastiani's departure, for Egypt was previous to that of the arrival of sir Robert Wilson in England, and some months previto the publication of his book.

What then was the conduct becoming Great-Britain with regard to designs thus strongly exhibited, dangerous in the last degree to some of her highest interests? To lay hold with all expedition possible upon the most effectual security against those designs. Malta was that security: and had it already been surrendered to France, such designs were sufficient to have justified its recapture. Fortunately we were saved that effort by its still remaining in our hands. But, even independent of this most just and satisfactory cause of its retention, nothing could be more impudent than the menacing demands of the French to surrender it; since the conditions upon which alone we have consented to surrender it had never been fulfilled, and were now incapable of fulfilment; and since we had thus a right to retain it till some other arrangement, which we might deem satisfactory, could be made.

Another circumstance of serious portent was the visit of those commercial agents, a species of commissioners, the like to whom were probably never deputed from one nation to another before; who could be regarded as nothing but authorised spies, and whom it would have been our business to hang, had we laid our hands upon them in time of war.—So extraordinary a circumstance was this, that he should not be satisfied with learning that such insiduous guests had been withdrawn, upon remonstrance, by their own government; he should wish to know that they had been ordered to quit the country expressly by his majesty's ministers.

Another attempt of the French government was one which must rouse the indignation of every man who had any particle of regard to the honor and independence of his country, an attempt, which, if yielded to, would place us on a level with the abused and degraded republics which are now the scene of triumph and injustice to the chief consul; he meant the attempt to interfere in the internal government, in the municipal regulation of this country, by the demands against the liberty of the press, and the protection of the French emigrants. These demands were resisted with spirit, and the terms which did honor to those who dictated them. And, surely, never was a more impudent attempt made against the privileges, against the faith, honor, and generosity of a great people.

He thought with the gentleman who spoke before him, that the sentiments manifested by the first consul, in his conversation with lord Whitworth, were not to be regarded as those uttered in an ordinary conversation. The person was not to be looked upon as standing in an ordinary situation. Absorbing as he did in his own person all the authorities of the state, legislative, executive, and judicative; the sentiments of Bonaparte, were to be regarded as the sentiments of the state; more especially as he declared that he had chosen that mode of communication as being more explicit, more clear, and decisive, than that through the medium of his ministers.

After animadverting upon the behavior of France with regard to Switzerland and Holland, and noticing the construction put upon several of these acts by the gentleman who spoke before him, Mr. Pitt declared his opinion to be, that France exhibited such a spirit of ambition, of encroachment, and of enmity to this country, as rendered it neccessary for us to retain the means of security against that spirit, which we had in our hands, at any risk of war, or of what that war might cost us. With regard to the issue of the war, he entertained, he said, most confident hopes—but should only deceive the nation if he did not expressly declare his opinion, that without sacrifices and efforts of a very extraordinary kind, this favorable conclusion was not very confidently to be looked to. After a careful observation of the behavior of republican France during two years of peace, and after the opportunity he had possessed of studying her during a long period of war, in the critical and difficult situation in which it had been his lot to stand, he thought it was not arrogating too much if he reposes some confidence in his own eperience; and upon the strength of that experience he thought it his duty to declare that his countrymen ought to be prepared for the most vigorous exertions. The spirit, the heroism, the magnanimity with which they had supported the last arduous, in many respects successful, in most glorious, and in all honourable conflict, was beyond all praise and all exemple. Should the present be as severe, should it even be as long, he had no reason to suppose they would shrink from it. But he should only be trifling with them if he did not declare his opinion, that vast as were the sacrifices made to maintain the last important struggle, those necessary to maintain the present were not unlikely to be still greater.

He concluded by saying, that the object of France was twofold, to intimidate and disorder us by threats and attempts at invasion, and to wear us out by a war upon our finances. Our objects ought to be, in the first place, to systematize a complete and effectual plan of defence, that every man might have the comfort after the extraordinary sacrifices for which he might be called upon, of laying down his head in peace, with the knowledge that his family and whatever is dear to him is in safety, and next, by the spirit and patriotism with which we give ourselves to support the conflict, to prove to France that the productive powers of this country are adequate to its defence, and that we can defy her efforts without endangering our system of finance.

Extract from a History of the British Expedition to Egypt.

The following is a part of Col. Wilson's account, which gave very great offence to the First Consul. It is alluded to in the papers of the negociation.

"General Hutchinson was very angry with the Turks for still continuing the practice of mangling and cutting off the heads of the prisoners; and the captain Pacha, at his remonstrance, issued again very severe orders against it; but the Turks justified themselves for the massacre of the French by the massacre at Jaffa. As this act and the poisoning of the sick have never been credited, because of such enormities being so incredibly atrocious, a digression to authenticate them may not be deemed intrusively tedious; and had not the influence of power interfered, the act of accusation would have been preferred in a more solemn manner, and the damning proofs produced by penitent agents of these murders; but neither menaces, recompense, nor promises can stifle the cries of outraged humanity, and the day for retribution of justice is only delayed.

"Bonaparte having carried the town of Jaffa by assault, many of the garrison were put to the sword; but the greater part flying into mosques, and imploring mercy from their pursuers, were granted their lives; and let it it be well remembered, that an exasperated army in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war justified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impression, and proudly refused any longer to be the executioners of an unresisting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel wreath worthy of your fame, a trophy of which the subsequent treason of an individual shall not deprive you!

"Three days afterwards, Bonaparte, who had expressed much resentment at the compassion of his troops, and determined to relieve himself from the maintenance and care of three thousand eight hundred prisoners,* ordered them to be marched to a rising ground near Jaffa; where a division of French infantry formed against them. When the Turks had entered into the fatal allignment, and the mournful preparations completed, the signal gun fired. Vollies of musquetry and grape instantly played upon them; and Bonaparte, who had been regarding the scene through a telescope, when he saw the smoke ascending, could not restrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval; indeed he had just reason to dread the refusal of his troops thus to dishonor themselves. Kleber had remonstrated in the most strenuous manner, and the officer of the Etat Major who commanded (for the general to whom the division belonged was absent) even refused to execute the order without a written instruction; but Bonaparte was too cautious, and sent Berthier to enforce obedience.

"When the Turks had all fallen, the French troops' humanity endeavoured to put a period to the sufferings of the wounded, but some time elapsed before the bayonet could finish what the fire had not destroyed, and probably many languished days in agony. Several French officers, by whom partly these details are furnished, declared, that it was a scene, the retrospect of which tormented their recollection, and that they could not reflect on it without horror, accustomed as they had been to sights of cruelty.

"These were the prisoners whom Assalini, in his very able work on the Plague, alludes to, when he says that for three days the Turks shewed no symtoms of that disease, and it was their putrifying remains that produced the pestilential malady, which he describes as afterwards making such ravages in the French army.

"Their bones still lie in heaps, and are shewn to every traveller who arrives; nor can they be confounded with those who perished in the assaul, since this field of butchery lies a mile from the town.

"Such a fact, however, should not be alledged without some proof, or leading circumstances stronger than assertion being produced to support it; but there would be a want of generosity in naming individuals, and with infamy for obeying a command when their submission became an act of necessity, the whole army did not mutiny against the execution; therefore to establish farther the authenticity of the relation, this only can be mentioned, that it was Bonn's division which fired, and thus every one is afforded the opportunity of satisfying themselves respecting the truth, by enquiring of officers serving in the different brigades composing this division.

"The next circumstance is of a nature which requires indeed the most particular details to establish, since the idea can scarce be entertained that the commander of an army should order his own countrymen (or if not immediately such, those amongst whom he had been naturalized,) to be deprived of existence, when in a state which required the kindest consideration. But the annals of France recorded the frightful crimes of a Robespierre, a Carriere, and historical truth must now recite one equal to any which has blacked its page.

"* Bonaparte had in person inspected previously the whole body, amounting to near five thousand men, with the object of saving those who belonged to the towns he was preparing to attack. The age and noble physiognomy of a veteran Janissary attracted his observation, and asked him sharply." Old man, what do you do here?" The Janissary undauntingly replied, "I must answer you that question by asking you the same, your answer will be, that you came to serve your, Sultan; so did I mine." The intrepid frankness of the reply excited universal interest in his favour. Bonaparte even smiled. "He is saved," whispered some of the aids-de-camp. "You know not Bonapart," observed one who had served him in Italy, "that smile does not proceed from the sentiment of benevolence, remember what I say." The opinion was too true. The Janissary was left in the ranks, doomed to death, and suffered.

"Bonaparte finding that his hospitals at Jaffa, were crowded with sick, sent for a physician, whose name should be inscribed in letters of gold, but which from weighty reasons cannot be here inserted: on his arrival he entered into a long conversation with him respecting the danger of contagion, concluding at last with remark, that something must be done to remedy the evil, and that the destruction of the sick at present in hospital was the the only measure which could be adopted. The physician alarmed at the proposal, bold in confidence of virtue and the cause of humanity, remonstrated vehemently, representing the cruelty as well as the atrocity of such a murder; but finding that Bonaparte persevered and menaced he indignantly left the tent, with this memorable observation:—"Neither my principles nor the character of my profession, will allow me to become a human butcher; and General, if such qualities as you insinuate are necessary to form a great man, I thank my God that I do not possess them."

"Bonaparte was not to be diverted from his object by moral considerations; he persevered, and found an apothecary who (dreading the weight of power, but who since has made an atonement to his mind by unequivocally confessing the fact) consented to become his agent, and to administer poison to the sick. Opium at nightwas distributed in gratifying food, the wretched and unsuspected victims banqueted, and in a few hours five hundred and eighty soldiers who had suffered so much for their country, perished thus miserably by the order of its idol!

"Is there a Frenchman whose blood does not chill with horror at the recital of such a fact? Surely the names of these murdered unoffending people must be now hovering round the seat of government, and ....

"If a doubt should still exist as to the veracity of this statement, let the members of the Institute at Cairo be asked what passed in their sitting after the return of Bonaparte from Syria: they will relate that the same virtuous physician, who refused to become the destroyer of those committed to his protection, accused Bonaparte of high treason in full assembly, against the honor of France, her children, and humanity; he entered into full details of the poisoning of the sick, and the massacre of the garrison, aggravating these crimes by charging Bonaparte with strangling, previously at Rosetta, a number of the French Copts, who were ill of the plague; thus proving that this disposal of his sick was a premeditated plan, which he wished to introduce into general practice. In vain Bonaparte attempted to justify himself;† the members sat petrified with terror, and almost doubted whether the scene passing before their eyes was not illusion.—Assuredly all these proceedings will not be found in the minutes of the Institute; no, Bonaparte's policy foresaw the danger, and power produced the erasure; but let no man, calculating on the force of circumstances which may prevent such an avowal as is solicited, presume on this to deny the whole: there are records which remain, and which in due season will be produced. In the interim, this representation will be sufficient to stimulate enquiry; and, Frenchmen, your honor is indeed interested in the examination.

"Let us also hope that in no country, there will be found another man of such Machiavelian principles, as by sophistry to palliate those transactions; nor must the judgment abuse itself by bringing to recollection the horrors of the French revolution, and thus dismissing the force of those crimes by the frequency of equal guilt in France during her contest for *Liberty* or *Slavery*."‡

"† Bonaparte pleaded that he ordered the garrison to be destroyed, because he had no provisions to maintain them, or strength enough to guard them; and that it was evident, if they escaped they would act against the French, since among the prisoners were five hundred of the garrison of El Erisch, who had promised not to serve again, (they had been compelled in passing through Jaffra, by the commandant to serve, and that he destroyed the sick to prevent contagion, and save themselves from falling into the hands of the Turks; but these arguments, however specious, were refuted directly, and Bonaparte was at last obliged to rest his defence on the positions of Machavel. When he afterwards left Egypt, the Scavens were so angry at being left behind, contrary to promise, that they elected the physician president of that institute; an act which spoke itself fully.

‡ An anecdote, after what has been said against, should, however, be related, as a proof of the commanding genius of Bonaparte, and will be told as repeated by a Frenchman of high consideration.—"Bonaparte, notwithstanding his successes and fame was considered by those who knew him best, as not in himself possessing the great qualities ascribed to him. We regarded him as indebted more to an extraordinary peculiar good fortune, forcing irrestible circumstances to his advantage, than to his abilities and exertions. After his disasters and repulse at Acre, our opinion was confirmed, and we expected to see him return dejected, conscious of disgrace, his shame aggravated by the consciousness of his having sent a messenger with a dispatch, and which was read in the Institute, in which he expresses himself, "In three days I shall be in Acre; when you open this, be assured that Dgezza Pacha is no more."—The day before he entered Cairo, we received orders, to our astonishment, to prepare illuminations, triumphal arches, &c. for honour to the conqueror of Syria, and of Dgezza Pacha. The troops who had despondingly anticipated a different reception, whose murmurs against the man who had planned their expedition amounted to mutiny, whose expressions menaced even death to him as an atonement for their seven thousand comrades who had perished, saw with surprise the honors paid to them; heard their chief and themselves styled conquerors; and in the delirium of vanity, forgot their injuries and defeats. The next morning Bonaparte, assured of the intoxication still continuing, assembled his army upon parade, distributed rewards, then moved forward a battalion of grenadiers, whom he upraided for having refused to make another affault upon Acre, and sentenced them to carry their arms slung behind, their character was retrieved.—It was then, said the narrator, we pronounced Bonaparte really a great man. We confessed his knowledge of human nature, who in a few hours could so improve his situation, and reassume his influence as to disgrace those very men who the day before, would, with the applause of their comrades (now approving of their dishonour) had he uttered a word of censure, have instantly assassinated him.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Ship	Hannah, Rollins,	New-York.
Sch.	Nancy, Hawkins,	Philadelphia.
	Wealthy, Fisher,	Ditto.
	Paragon, Jackson,	New-York.
	Polly, Dorsey,	Wilmington.
	Friend, Ellis,	Norfolk.
	President, Terry,	Philadelphia.
	Fair Trader, Brown,	Ditto.
	Caroline, Lewis,	Ditto.
Sloop	President, Skidmore,	New-York.
	Union, Wycoff,	Perth Amboy.
	Amelia, Ireland,	G. E. Harbour.

—CLEARED—

Sch.	Nancy, Hawkins,	New-York.
	Fair Trader, Brown,	Ditto.
	President, Terry,	Ditto.
	Robert & Martha, Woodward,	Baltimore.
Sloop	Union, Wycoff,	New Brunswick.

—

DIED, in New-York, Mr. SAMPSON M. MYERS, of this city, merchant.

If Mr. Baring cleared forty thousand pounds sterling by the purchase of the Bank Stock, it is fair to enquire whether Gallatin might not have saved the same sum by selling in the open market? Whether, as the sale was made in a secret manner, Gallatin & Co. ought not to make good the difference?

The loss of forty thousand pounds sterling, in a single transaction, shews what may be expected, if public indignation does not rise in vengeance against such men and such things.

When we first opened a battery agaist the Messiah of Democracy, the design was treated with ridicule by a great many of that party. We should be glad to know who deserves most from his country—the man whose misdeeds injures the public to the amount of forty thousand pounds sterling, or the man who exposes the wickedness?

Fifteen millions of dollars (the price of Louisiana) calculating more than a ton to every waggon, would require 375 waggons to carry it; and (allowing 4 horses to each team) it would require 1500 horses, making a string of 5 miles in length. The money would support 25,000 soldiers for 7 years years and a half, pay at 4os. a month.

(Lancaster Penn. Journal.)

Democracy vs. *Federalism.*

The democratic leaders generally pretend to be federalists, admirers of the constitution, &c.—and the people at large are persuaded that it is true. Every now and then something appears which shews the cloven foot. At present, we shall notice two of the toasts which were given at the late festival at Petersburg.

"FEDERALISM—may its baneful effects upon the happiness of the Union, brand it with everduring abhorrence of the people." And soon after that, "The memory of Col. Despard—he died a traitor to kings, because he died a martyr to the cause of liberty and truth." This is a most excellent commentary indeed. All that is necessary is, to remind the reader, that this Col. Despard was executed a few months ago in London, for having formed a plan, the execution of which was to have been accompanied by fire, murder, plunder, and every thing which is horrible. The fact was proved upon Despard. He was tried, condemed and executed. So far Despard answers his character as a martyr to liberty; but he certainly does not answer to the word truth. So far from it, he denied the fact, and would confess nothing; so that he appears to have been a deliberate hypocrite, as well as a savage monster. If it shall entitle a man to the obloquy of being called a federalist, because he despises such characters as Col. Despard, we cannot help believing that almost all the people of Virginia, to this extent at least, are federalists.

We will close this article with some very appropriate observations from the *Charleston Courier*:

"What Doctor Johnson is related by Boswell to have said of Foote, the celebrated mimic, may be applied with some truth to the democrats. "*If you get him pinned up in a corner (said the Doctor) he is still sure to escape—he is sure either to slip between your legs, or to leap over your head.*" Thus it is with them, when they find one line of conduct unpalatable to the people, they immediately assume another, making up the deficiency of principle and wisdom with cunning, or as the old fable has it, eking out the lion's hide with the fox's tail.

"It must be remembered, that the head of that party to which we allude, in a letter to a foreigner, stigmatized it by the name of an anglo-monarcho-aristocratic government; and other terms of contempt and dislike—and that every thing the party dare to do, has been done to fritter it away. It must be remembered that the name of federalist which the party endeavor to have considered as a term of vile reproach, was the name bestowed on the friends and forwarders of that constitution; and that the term anti-federalist speaks for itself, being assumed by them when they did not think it their interest, as they do now, to conceal their hostility to it. It must be remembered, for many months have not elapsed since the words federal, federalist and federalism were never mentioned unaccompanied with the worst kind of reproach or by wishes

for their destruction—such as "anti-federalism triumphant"—"the sun of federalism has set"—"an infamous federal meeting," &c. &c. And surely it can never be forgotten, that Washington was the perpetual, never-failing of their theme of their reproach, censure, invective and abhorrence. Can the invectives poured forth upon that illustrious character, in certain papers, whose names we purposely omit, by persons enjoying the favor, the patronage, and the rewards of that party, and the great man who heads it, be forgotten by Americans? Can the rewards bestowed upon the author of the *Prospect before Us* be forgotten? Can it possibly be overlooked or lost, in the short space of a few months, that the people were supposed to be so harped up to the tune of anti-federalism, (that is to say, a hostility to federalism) by the acts of the party, that the son-in-law of the trustee of that constitution—of the man who is bound by his official duty to support and preserve it—of its chief magistrate—in a word, of our president, thought it good policy to state, in a cajoling address to a district which he wished to represent, that he would have the constitution altered?

"In the end, however, they found themselves mistaken—they found that they were going too far—that the people neither fell in with their opinions, nor sympathised with their unnatural hatreds—that after all, they loved Washington and the federal constitution. Then what do they do? Why, like an army of well trained soldiers, they wheel about, to the tap of a drum from head-quarters—"To the right about face! quick march," is the word—and the whole anti-federal line, from St. Mary's to St. Croix, in a forced march, retreat and endeavor to push their adversaries by surprise from the strong holds of federalism, and to take post there themselves. To speak less figuratively, they now assert—only reflect upon it reader! that they are the only true friends of federalism. And they also speak—readers again reflect upon it—and chatter about the wickedness of those (meaning the federalists) who would destroy the federal constitution—the constitution of the great and illustrious Washington. What a set! that of the whole host of them who wrote publicly, and privately inveighed against the saviour of his country, Tom Paine, aye reader, even Tom Paine himself, is the only one who has the sincerity still to avow his abhorrence and contempt for Washington. Thus then, toss them as you will, they will still fall upon their legs, like that green-eyed, spring-nail'd, velvet-pawed, demure, insidious, four-legged, brother-philosopher, whom they so intimately resemble in temper and disposition."

Great-Britain and France.

The storms of war being again to burst between these powerful and contending nations, and the effect of that war necessarily and unavoidably extending to this country, we expect that the following statement of the population of France and her dependencies will be very acceptable to our readers.

The following census applies only to those people who are either under the absolute dominion or positive controul of the French government. All that remains of Italy is too feeble to make any opposition. The dominions of the Church, and the two Sicilies, will be obliged to favor the pretensions of the French. As to Spain and Portugal, their feebleness is sufficiently known. It must, however, appear, that although the French will not depend upon more than the exertions of their own subjects, amounting to about thirty-six millions of people, yet they will obtain positive aid in resources.

It might be expected that the British power would be easily overthrown by such odds. But this will not happen, because that nation at present possesses a naval force superior to all the rest of Europe. Her situation, as an island, while she retains the naval superiority, will be safe; and her commerce, from the same cause, will flourish.

Nor is this all. The great northern powers of Russia, Austria and Prussia, will not remain inactive, if the great superiority in numbers which France has should threaten to overwhelm the British.

Bonaparte, inflated and infatuated as he is, cannot suppose that these powerful nations will remain inactive, and will suffer France to unite at least 70 millions of people in a war of ambition, against a single nation, whose population is less than one-fourth.

If the fate of war should humble the British, and compel them to yield their future destiny to the controul of France—Russia, Austria and Prussia, and the feeble powers of Sweden and Denmark, would not be able to avoid a similar fate. An universal controul would be an universal dominion, into which the United States would be compelled to sink, even without a struggle. Let politicians calmly review what has happened, what exists—and it will then be impossible for them, if they are candid, to doubt.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 13.

[We acknowledge ourselves obliged by the writer of the following communication, and will be happy to receive future favors from the same pen.]

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

Observing in your paper of this day, that the population of France, as copied from an English paper, is stated at *sixty millions*, I take the liberty of giving you a more accurate statement, and if my communication shall be acceptable to you, I beg you to insert it in your paper.

Your's,
VOYAGEUR.

Friday, June 10.

STATEMENT.

Previous to the revolution in France, her population was variously stated at 24, 26, and 30 millions; but as no census had been then taken, the estimation was, more or less, extended, according to the caprice of nationality, or ill-founded calculation of her statistical writers.

In the years 1791 and 1796, the population was determined by general returns; in the former year at 26 millions; on the second return at 28 millions. It must be understood, that I bear not in my memory fractional numbers. Of these numbers, one-fifth were found to inhabit cities and towns *(villes et bourgs;)* the others were the cultivators of the soil, the inhabitants of the villages and the country *(villerges et campagnes.)*

Take, therefore, the population of France, as she stood within her monarchical limits, according to the enumeration in 1796, at 28,000,000

The Austrian Low Countries, Liege, &c. now divided into nine departments, found by the French census to contain 3,800,000

The territories south of the Meuse and Scheldt, ceded by Holland, with the Prussian duchies of Juliers and Cleves, at 350,000

The six new departments of the Lower Rhine, being parts of the Palatine duchy of Juliers, of the electorates of Cologne, Treves and Mayence, of the archbishopric of Spires, and of the western Palatinate, at 1,900,000

The department of Mont Tonnere and Mont Blanc, the ci-devant Mont Beleiard and Savoy, with the county Nice, 460,000

And France now contains within the Rhine and the Alps, a total population of 34,510,000

She however possesses a military or political authority or influence over her neighboring nations—

Over the Batavian Republic, which contains a population of 2,800,000

Over the brave but ill-fated Swiss, 1,800,000

Over the ancient bulwark of Italy, the ci-devant Piedmont, now the advanced posts of France, 2,000,000

And over the Italian and Ligurian Republics, with the Grand duchy of Tuscany, 6,600,000

But her total population, even if are added the countries last enumerated, amounts to no more than 47,610,000

Against this mighty power, England is the only European nation that can make any resistance.—Prussia, in the old world, and the United States in the western hemisphere, now hold, or will hold, in their respective divisions of the earth, the balance between these contending nations: their alliance will be courted by both nations: and if the American executive shall pursue the cautious policy of Prussia in her relations with these two European powers, we will inevitably, by treaty obtain the greatest advantages at the least possible hazard. But should the passions of party unhappily involve this country into the horrors of war, she will stand on the vantage ground; if forced into an alliance with France, her armies will occupy, and peace will confirm to her, the British territories of Canada; and in alliance with England, her enterprising sons will as surely possess the undefined province of Louisiana, and make the Spaniard tremble for his Mexican kingdom.

In war or peace this happy Columbia must gain; in the former, extended empire; in the latter, increased commerce and accumulated wealth. Rest on your oars, Americans, and the two rival nations of Europe will outvie each other to obtain your friendship.

More last words respecting Callender.

Since the death of the ci-devant darling of Mr. Jefferson, democratic editors are endeavoring to convince their credulous readers that this same Callender, who was imprisoned and fined for his unfounded abuse of federal characters, was himself a federalist? Will they believe this too?—Undoubtedly. But to the intelligent, we offer the following correct statement from the Centinel. We say correct, not only from our acquaintance with the accuracy of the editor, but from a temporary residence in the middle and southern states. *(N. E. Repertory.)*

CALLENDER

Has proved to the world, that he was for many years the privy-counsellor, correspondent and confidant of Mr. *Jefferson*—that during this time, he wrote that most outrageous of all libels, the "Prospect before Us;" and he has averred what never has been denied, that he received 100 dollars of Mr. *Jefferson*, as part pay therefor. In the second place, it can be proved, that when *Callender* was imprisoned and fined for his libels and blasphemies, he was released, and had his fine of 200 dollars remitted by Mr. *Jefferson*, after he became president of the United States: that he had been for many years the subject of the eulogy of the Aurora, the Chronicle, and all the democratic papers in the United States—who were the voluntary retailers of his scandal, as well as panegyrists of his talents and virtues: that he was the table companion of one of the Virginia senators *(S. T. Mason)* pre-eminently distinguished in the annals of democracy: that when arraigned at the bar in Virginia for his libels and blasphemies, and held to bail, one of the democratic representatives of the Ancient Dominion came forward in open court as his friend, and became his surety: that he never was considered, nor called himself a federalist: that he voluntarily became the denunciator of Mr. *Jefferson*, and the exposer of his secrets, because he said Mr. *J.* had used him ill: that the federalists never entertained him even as an auxiliary: that they consulted him only as a "state's evidence" in a cause where it was necessary the testimony of an accomplice should be procured: that he received no countenance, no 50 dollar presents, no emolument from federalists, except the two dollars a year which some few of them paid for his papers, in order to come at the facts in his possession: that many of the federal editors would not exchange papers with him: and that the federalists universally, though desirous to obtain the secrets with which he had been entrusted, most heartily despised and execrated the pensioned calumniator of their Washington, and the libeller of their Adams. All these facts can be incontrovertibly proved to an impartial world. We will not close this notice, without adding, that Callender was unquestionably a man of talent; was master of a very peculiar style; that he could at pleasure be terse or copious; appeared to have much knowledge of books, and some acquaintance with men; and in severity of recrimination and invective, was without an equal.

We are told that the purchase of Louisiana is another splendid æra in the political life of Mr. Jefferson. But if it is not treason to ask questions, what is the amount of his merit in this transaction? The restoration of our right at New-Orleans, and extension of that right to the entire jurisdiction of the place is a valuable acquisition. The right of deposit, however, was secured to us by the treaty, and its infraction offers a fair justification to reinstate ourselves by force. But this business smelt of gun-powder; it brought to mind the frightful images of war. The marching of a single regiment to New-Orleans, was a violation of the pacific system of philosophy. It scattered dismay through all the religion of moonshine policy, it struck at first principles. It was, of course, resolved to take in meekness, the buffetings of a wanton and contemptible enemy, to yield our cheek to the first of the smiter and to send Mr. Monroe. This drained, to the dregs, the cup of humiliation. It offered an opportunity to pay that tribute to France, which Mr. Monroe and the directory could not extort from Washington. We call it tribute, because it was paying for insult, for what was our own, for what France did not want, and could not keep. If France had, in fact, taken possession, we should then have paid the tribute in some other way. But Admiral Thornborough had orders to watch the expedition to Louisiana; it was therefore prudently abandoned. Bonaparte knew that he had not policy or spirit enough to take possession: but he knew England had. He had nothing to do then, but smile thrice upon Mr. Livingston, which he accordingly did about the eighth of last March. This produced the memorial, as famous for its puerility and misrepresentation, as it is for its abject flattery of a tyrant. As it happened, not as it was effected by Mr. Jefferson's or Mr. Monroe's or Mr. Livingston's wisdom, there was a pretence for paying fifteen millions of dollars. The purchase of wild acres, by circles of latitude and longitude, sounds largely; there is more surface than the dollars would cover. This was a glorious time for Mr. Monroe! The longed for period had come, to tickle his palm with the tribute money which pacific policy, the child of fear, is glad to pay.

It is plain, that events, beyond the controul of Mr. Jefferson, have given the gloss to this transaction. They have covered, what else would have been a naked act of acknowledgement. We do not appear in the attitude of kneeling at the feet of the First Consul, altho' we tell him that we have no idea of resisting a power, before which all Europe has already knelt. A third party appeared, ceremonies were waved, as Bonaparte was in haste to part with what he knew another would soon take, for fifteen millions of dollars. This purchase will cost each man in the United States, who pays taxes, more than twenty dollars. Here is a map of the country, painted red and yellow, extending to the Pacific Ocean, and including the dogribbed Indians.—Here is a fine nursery for new States, new stars, and satellites will move round the old Virginia orb.—Members of Congress will come to Washington by the way of Cape-Horn. Here will be room enough for experiments upon man in all his varieties.—But sober men, before they pay their twenty dollars, will ask if this world of wilderness is necessary or useful. Are we not already scattered over more land than we can cultivate, and have we not enough in a state of nature to retort to for ages? Does not this extension of limits enfeeble us, or will it not raise up independent and hostile neighbours? Is it not better to protect what we already possess, and secure our property at home, before we enter on speculations abroad.

(Palladium.)

☞ It is the wish of the Editor of the National Intelligencer to engage an individual well qualified to report the debates of Congress. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

The Editors of papers are requested to insert this advertisement a few times in their papers.

Washington, August 3.

NEW-YORK, August 5.

Captain Myers, from Cette, has brought out dispatches for the French and Spanish ministers residing in the United States. He informs us, that the Italian troops were daily arriving—and that the French troops were working day and night on the forts and batteries.

We are informed by Captain Gore from Jamaica, that about forty sail of French prizes had been sent into the port of Kingston, within two weeks; amongst which were, one French frigate, two sloops of war, and several valuable merchantmen, bound from St. Domingo, for ports in France.

FROM AMSTERDAM.

Capt. Miller arrived at New-York, on Wednesday, from Amsterdam informs that the recommencement of hostilities in Europe, would in the opinion of the Dutch, be the ruin of Holland—that the most valuable part of the Dutch merchantmen were at sea bound home from their East-India possessions, and there was no doubt but they would all fall into the hands of the English. One of the number of great value had been captured in the Channel and sent into Plymouth or Portsmouth, which produced the greatest consternation among the merchants generally, and occasioned several failures.—Such was the effect of the British cruizers being off the Texel, that several ships loaded for Batavia, and ready for sea, had relanded their cargoes, and proceeded to Amsterdam to be laid up. The Dutch or rather the French troops had marched into Amsterdam, and mounted the cannon on the fortification at the mouth of the Texel, and other places of defence on the coast—Eight thousand French troops were expect to be encamped on the downs of Calanoque—and 8000 near Cagdon. The French troops were moving in every direction, and with the greatest celerity.

We further learn by the Betsey, that the Batavian government had offered the First Consul of France 8,000,000 to suffer them to remain neutral; that a number of French troops had already entered that city—and that an additional fource was hourly expected.

According to a letter from Rottenburg, a district near Bremen, dated the 25th May, the French had entered the Duchy of Bentheim.

A proclamation was issued on the 16th May, by the Elector of Hanover, enjoining a strict neutrality; but ordering at the same time the whole force of the Electorate to be in readiness to repel any attempt at invasion. For this purpose all male citizens, from 16 to 60 years of age, were to be enrolled, and the property of such as disgraced themselves and their country by an act of cowardice was to be confiscated to the state. Reckoning the population at a million souls, these measures it was expected would raise an army of 200,000 effective men.

The Court of Russia, it was understood, had declared to the French minister Colbert, that it should not see without concern the seizure of Hanover, the shutting the navigation of the Elbe and Weter; but that, with respect to any thing else, it would observe the strictest neutrality, and would interpose its mediation for restoring the tranquility of the continent.

A ship arrived at Hamburgh on the 25th May, in 10 days from Petersburg, with accounts that the whole Russian fleet at Cronstadt and Revel was ready for sea, and might soon be expected in the Baltic.

Meal and Homony.

WORSLEY & COMP.

Have made such arrangements, that they will in future be regularly supplied with fresh

MEAL & HOMONY,

Of an excellent quality, which will be sold at the usual prices.

Richmond, August 12, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mhs.

C. BOSHER,

COACH-MAKER,

HAVING commenced business on the street leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and industry, to merit the public patronage.

N. B. One or two stout active BOYS are wanted as APPRENTICES to the above business.

Richmond, August 12, 1803. o2w6w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in Petersburg, in Dinwiddie county, about a month ago, a

Negro Man named JACK,

of a yellow black, about 40 years old, of the middle size, speaks but bad English, stoops a little when he walks, and has a remarkable small lump a little below one of his ears; he was seen working as a labourer with a brick layer in Richmond last week, where he is well acquainted. He is a good painter and glazer, a good gardner and ditcher, a good butcher, and a most excellent manager of horses and driver of any sort of carriage; well skilled in sowing any sort of small grain, and a very good hand on board a boat or craft. I will pay TEN DOLLARS to any person who will put him in jail, so that I get him again: and all masters of vessels and boats are forbid employing him or carrying him out of the state, under the most severe penalty of the law. JOHN BAIRD.

August 9, 1803. ep3w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT pursuant to an act of the last Virginia Assembly for the establishment of a town at Amherst Courthouse, by the name of *Cabellsville*, the LOTS thereof, both improved and unimproved, will be exposed to public sale, on the third Monday of September next, being the 19th day of the month, on twelve months credit—the purchasers are to give bond with good and sufficient security for the payment of the money, and in case punctual payments are not made, interest will be required thereon from the day of sale.

Also, may be rented, the TAVERN, at the aforesaid place, for a year or a term of years. Suffice it to say, the houses are large and well calculated for public entertainment: stableage sufficient for upwards of 100 horses. Few places in the U. States offer more advantages to an enterprising character than this, and therefore well deserves the immediate attention of the active and industrious who possess funds adequate to its support

For terms apply to the subscriber, living in the lower end of Amherst, near the town of Warminster. SAM. J. CABELL.

August 4, 1803. 4w.

JUST ARRIVED—A CARGO OF

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

(esteemed very good)

INCH PLANK,

AND

STONE LIME,

In half hhds.—For sale by

SAMUEL PAINE.

August 4th, 1803. 3w.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for Sale at moderate prices, 3d. 4d. 5d, 10d. and 20d. nails, wrought and cut.

Cotton Cards by the Box assorted.

10 by 12, and 9 by 11, window Glass.

New England Rum by the Hhd. & barrel.

Bar and Sheet Iron.

SHOES of different qualities, and a general assortment of Patent Balances, which (as Agent for the Patentee) he constantly keeps and sells for the same prices as they are sold at the Manufactory.

E. W. Rootes.

June 20, 1803.

Louisa County,

April Court, 1803.

William O. Callis, administrator of Samuel Terrell, dec'd. who was executor of Ann Terrell, dec'd. Plaintiff,
Against
Garrit Minor, executor of Garrit Minor, deceased, Lucy Terrell, administratrix, and Fortunatus Cosby, administrator of Richard Terrell, dec'd. William Terrell, jun'r. and Zachariah Lewis, and Aaron Fontaine, Defendants.
} In Chancery.

THE defendants Aaron Fontaine, Lucy Terrell, administratrix, and Fortunatus Cosby, administrator of Richard Terrell, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this state; therefore, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, *it is ordered*, by the Court, that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in August next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the Richmond newspapers for six weeks successively, and published at the front door of the court-house of this county on some court day.

A Copy—Teste,

WILLIAM G. POINDEXTER, D. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, May 17, 1803.

Between

William Long, only acting executor of the testament of Alexander Brydie, deceased, Plaintiff,
And
James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, and William Maclure, of the city of London, merchants and partners, under the firm of Miller, Hart & Company, William Brown, John McCredie and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, merchants and partners, under the firm of William Brown & Company, Defendants.

THE defendants James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, William Maclure and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificates of Stock of the United States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, have been lost or mislaid, viz.

No. 969—dolls.	1498 64	six per cent.
931	749 32	def. 6 per cent
933	1123 98	three per cent.

All of which Certificates are dated 11th May, 1793, and signed by John Hopkins, Commissioner of Loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above Certificates, agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said Certificates, shall be generously rewarded.

Cornelius Calvert, sen.

Norfolk, July 3, 1803. 1aw6w†.

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50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY last night, from Greensborough in Mecklenburg county, state of Virginia, two Negro Fellows—one of them named CHARLES, dark complected, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made. The other named SOLOMON, somewhat yellow complected, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a bushy head, and a vacancy before as if he had lost a fore tooth. Charles I bought of Dr. Greenhow of Richmond, and Solomon I bought of Mr. Turner, who keeps the Bell Tavern in Richmond. It is supposed that they will endeavor to get back there again. The above reward will be paid to any person that will apprehend the said Negroes, and lodge them in jail, so that I can get them, shall be paid the above reward, or 25 dollars for apprehending either of them.

John M. Morris,

Of South Carolina, Newberry District.

July 20, 1803 4tp.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorise, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r. of Reuben George, dec.

Charlotte Court, 6th June, 1803.

John Dennis, *Plaintiff.*
AGAINST
Blow and Barksdale, *Defendant.*
} In Chancery.

THE defendant Barksdale not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of November court next, and answer the plaintiffs bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

Thomas Read, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

On the first of November next, at the Eagle Tavern, in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Christian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the second, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Gustavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the first Tract.

These Lands, besides their valuable quality in other respects, are supposed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for some weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular description of them. The sale is advertised thus early, in order to give to persons at a distance in this state, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the same.

The conditions of sales will be, one and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds with undoubted and approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Prosser & Moncure, v. m.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. *taw.*

HUGH J. CRAWFORD

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ship Ritson, from London, and now offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, a general assortment of

Paints, Perfumery, Medicine, &c.

THE whole of which were selected with particular attention by himself, and will be found fresh and of a superior quality. Having purchased them with money, he is enabled to dispose of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. 04awtf

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

☞ I shall depart for the Western Country on the first of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North West of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO. CLARKE.

August 3d, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

THE TENEMENTS belonging to Col. JOHN STEELE, in the City of Richmond, which consists of three half acre lots, adjoining that of the Rev. John D. Blair's, in a desirable part of the City. On the premises is a dwelling house, with two rooms on a floor, a Kitchen and Stable, with a number of fruit and ornamental trees, situate on the corner lot, and on one of the other lots is a small dwelling house.

Proposals for the same, will be received by Archibald Blair, Esq. or the subscriber, (but if not contracted for previous to Saturday the 20th of August next, will on that day be sold at public auction) who is duly authorised to make satisfactory titles to the purchaser or purchasers.

Ro. Gamble,
attorney for
Col. John Steele.

Richmond, July 11, 1803.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st April last, a

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this state; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very strait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Essex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Justice,

For Sale at this Office.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to all who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and state of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroskey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the state. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton. } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

FOR SALE,

ANTIGUA RUM, 3d and 4th Proof.
French Brandy, 4th ditto.
Port Wine.
Peach Brandy, 3d Proof.
Apple ditto.
White Lead and Paint Oil.
A few barrels of Pork.
25,000 Slates.
400 bushels of Oats.
Cordage and Tar—by

JOHN FOSTER.

Richmond, 4th August, 1803. 4t

Claret FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just received a Consignment of excellent CLARET, in *Casks*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be sold low for *Cash*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21st, 1803.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who says he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamsburg, 20th July, 1803.

For Sale, on Credit.

To be sold, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of August next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of four equal and annual installments, that valuable

Manufacturing Mill,

ON Swift Creek, in Chesterfield county, about three miles from this town, the property of the late William Douglas, dec'd. and of John Brander, which they purchased of Messrs. Ebenezer Stott & Co.—Adjoining the Mill, and to be sold with it, are 68 acres of LAND more or less. The Mill has four pair of Burr Mill Stones, and complete Machinery, on the most approved construction for carrying on the manufacturing business extensively. There are besides on the premises a Saw-Mill, a Blacksmith's Shop, a Dwelling House, a Kitchen, and other Out Houses, necessary for the accommodation of a family, in good order. Bonds and approved security will be required of the purchaser, and security on the property itself for the three last installments, which will bear interest from the expiration of one year from the time of the sale, until paid. The title to the property is unquestionably good. It was purchased by the late William Douglas and John Brander of Messrs. Eben. Stott & Co. and the subscribers will grant a deed conveying to the purchasers all the right and title which they derived from Messrs. Stott & Co.

At the same time and place will be sold, on a credit of 6 months, all the Mill Property, consisting of Horses, Oxen, Hogs, Waggons, Blacksmith's Tools, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

CHARLES J. MACMURDO,
Executor of Wm. Douglas, dec.
JOHN BRANDER.

Petersburg, 21st July, 1803. 6tp.

☞ I wish to employ a YOUNG MAN, who writes a good hand.—One who is acquainted with book-keeping will be preferred.

HENRY BANKS.

July 30th, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 1st October next, at the Eagle Tavern, the following Tracts of

Military Rights—to wit:

2033 Acres, (the patent by the president of the U. S.) in the name of G. F. Stras, assignee of Wm. Winslow, who was assignee of Benjamin Winslow, an ensign in the army of the U. S.

1000 Acres, a survey made for Peter Talbot, and assigned by general warranty by Wm. Radford, dec. to said G. F. Stras, lying on the west fork of Sciota.

666 2-3 Acres, a survey in the same predicament in every respect as the above. N. B. The above two surveys were received in payment in lieu of cash at 8s. for two houses and a piece of ground, where the family of the said Mr. Radford now reside; sold at a low price.

1000 Acres, being a survey, (as yet in the hands of Col. Richard Anderson) sold by general warranty and engagement to pay the expences of said survey, by Charles Copland, esq. to said G. F. Stras, the said Charles Copland being assignee of Charles Scott, (assignee of Charles Jones) the location being No. 694, N. W. O.

550, being an undivided moiety of 1100 acres, the whole purchased in the name of G. F. Stras, (by the president of the U. S.) the other half, or acre for acre, being claimed by promise from Mr. Chatham, said G. F. Stras' agent, to Mr. Wm. Little for having made the location and this survey of tract, by which circumstance the land is supposed to be very valuable.

400 Acres on Pittman's Creek, state of Kentucky, patented in the name of Robert Harvey, and purchased by G. F. Stras from Charles Copland, esq.

234 Acres, being No. 248, in the Illinois Grant, purchased in 1793, by said G. F. Stras, from capt. John Rogers, dec.

5883 2-3ds.

The terms of sale are, ¼ on the 1st of January 1804;—¼ on the 1st April;—¼ on the 1st of October following, and the last ¼ on the 1st of January 1805, payable in bonds, with approved security. For further particulars apply, for the first five Tracts, to Messrs. *Pickett, Pollard & Johnson*; for the two last, to Mr. *Charles Copland*.

July 30, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the case of EDWARD JACKSON,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Edward Jackson, late merchant of the county of Randolph, but now of the county of Harrison, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of July, and on Wednesday the 17th and Saturday the 27th days of August next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects—When and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, July 16, 1803.

NOTICE.

RICHMOND, AUGUST 8, 1803.

BEING now in the possession of part of Lot No. 304, in the city of Richmond, upon which there is a rent charge of Twenty pounds per year, reserved for John Williams, and Anne his wife, and no *proper* application having been made for the money for some time past—This is to inform all persons whom it may concern, that the rent in arrear, now due, is ready to be paid upon proper demand to me upon the premises; and if I should chance to be out of town when application is made, the payment will be made by application to Mr. Jasper Robbins, or to Mr. Augustine Davis, both of this city.

John McEnery.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choicest HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are selected from the most approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worship. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; also, a number entirely *new*, together with some selected from pamphlets lately published in *North* and *South Carolina*, and in *Baltimore*. The whole have been carefully revised and corrected by the Rev. JOHN COURTNEY, of the city of Richmond.—Purchasers will find the price of this book much lower than any work of the kind heretofore published.

Copies of the above books may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Courtney, from Mr. W. Potter, Bookbinder, and from either of the publishers.

John Dixon.
John Courtney, Jr.

Richmond, July 20, 1803.